NUMB. 98

The Daily Gazetteer.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21. 1735.

ALL the Benefits of this Life have their Inconveniencies attending them; even *Liberty*, that moſt valuable of all Poſſeſſions, and Fountain of human Happineſs, is not without its Alloy. *Licentiouſneſs* is the Concomitant of Liberty, and has ſometimes prevailed to its Deſtruction.

IT concerns us then in the higheſt Manner to be on our Guard, tho' in the full Poſſeſſion of Liberty, Licentiouſneſs ſhould undermine it, and rob us of ineſtimable Good.

AND it ought to be our Advantage, that as no ple lie under a greater Neceſſity to diſtinguiſh care- y between the Spirit of Liberty and Licentiouſneſs, none are better enabled than we are, to make the inction; nor does any Hiſtory afford Lectures of ter Inſtruction on this Point than our own.

T will teach us the Difference between the Oppoſi- of Liberty and that of Licentiouſneſs; it will ſhew that as the Oppoſition of the former is always par- lar and determinate, and has for its Object only bad duct and wicked Men, ſo the latter is always in- riminate and general, and moſt inveterate againſt beſt of Men.

THE Spirit of Liberty will oppoſe a *Wolſey*, a *Buck- m*, or a *B——ke*; but Licentiouſneſs ſhall mark for its Victims a *Somers*, a *Marlborough*, or a *Godol-*

WHEN our brave *Countryman* had raiſed the military ry of *Britain* to a Pitch, that all the Fame of An- ty cannot equal; when he had put it into her r to fix the Liberties of *Europe* upon a ſolid Baſis, ſettle the Tranquillity of the World for Ages to ; did it avail him againſt the Rage of Faction?

Every freſh Succeſs gave a freſh Torture to the ſt of Envy, and the more he triumph'd over his ntry's Enemies abroad, the more violent was the poſition of his Enemies at home.

OR *Marlborough*'s Laurels, nor *Godolphin*'s Integrity, d charm the Malice of *Faction*. Let a *Miniſter* be r ſo careful to direct all his Actions for the Good he Publick; let him make the *Conſtitution* and the s of his Country, the inviolable Rule of his Ad- iſtration; let the People be never ſo happy under it; hem ſee themſelves poſſeſſed of all the Benefits for h Society is enter'd into, and Government inſtitu- yet he ſhall not eſcape Defamation; the Mouth of tiouſneſs ſhall be open'd againſt him, and Envy be found whiſpering her baſe Suggeſtions; if he no bad Qualities, his good ones ſhall ſerve the poſe of Detraction as well, and be ſuppoſed to flow evil Sources; if he has no Cruelty in his Com- ion, if he has the moſt flowing Humanity, it be made the Subject of Complaint, and the of his *Temper* ſhall be imputed to him as a Crime; he ſhall be reproached for his Lenity, even by towards whom it was exerciſed.

Y the Truth of theſe Obſervations, the *Craftſman* have convinced every impartial Man: He is indeed ountain of *Licentiouſneſs*, and nothing can more ntly diſcover to us the Diſtinction between the of Liberty, and the Abuſe thereof, than the ideration of his Oppoſition to the *preſent Govern-*

o what has his *Oppoſition* been made? Has it been legal Proceedings, to Acts of Violence, of ex- linary Power, or Tyranny, or to legal Oppreſ- ? No. There have been no ſuch Proceedings r the *preſent Government*; nor has he pretended to us any Inſtances of ſuch a Nature; it has been an Oppoſition to legal Rule, and conſtitutional Go- ment, and cannot proceed from a Spirit of Liberty, rom a Spirit that would overturn both Law and rty.

HIS will more and more appear, if we reflect on *Means* by which his *Oppoſition* has been ſupported ſince it began. Have they been any other than moſt ſcandalous Miſrepreſentations of our national rs, or idle Alarms of Deſigns that never had any but in his own Invention?—and from whence ing has appeared at laſt, but that Mr. *D'Anvers* es it one fixed Principle of his *Politicks*, always to d an Alarm about ſomething, however ridiculous or imaginary. Thus, one while the *Liberty of the Preſs* is to be deſtroyed; at another Time *Gibraltar* is to be given up. When our *foreign Affairs* were unſettled, then the People were alarmed that they could never be ſettled, nor an honourable Peace be made, without a War; and no ſooner was this accompliſhed, than a new Device was thought on to make the People uneaſy, no leſs than an Endeavour to perſuade them, that not only the *Miniſtry*, but the whole *Legiſlature*, are in a Combination againſt their Country; but no Acts of the Legiſlature appearing, that could give the leaſt Colour for ſuch a Suggeſtion, this Stratagem alſo failed them: But when the *War* broke out in *Europe*, then our *worthy Patriots* were all alert; then their Hopes ſwelled, and they promiſed themſelves that their Harveſt, *Confuſion*, was at hand. What Pains did they not take that *Britain* might be immediately embroiled? What Labour to draw down the Reſentment of every foreign Power upon her? It was the *Britiſh Miniſters*; it was *Britain*, *they ſaid*, that had brewed up the Storm, and been the Cauſe of the War; but it happening, very unfortunately for our *honeſt Patriots*, that as no Body knew any thing of this but themſelves, ſo no Body believed them; and, inſtead of juſt Reſentments againſt *Britain* for being the Author of their Calamities, and the Cauſe of the War, all the Powers of *Europe* are looking to her to mediate their Differences, and give them Peace. This *Patriot Artifice* therefore failing like the reſt, and being of no future Uſe but to ſhew how ardently the *Craftſmen* love their Country, it was natural to expect that their next Alarm would have been about the Hazard of truſting the Affairs of the Nation to *their Adverſaries* in ſo difficult a Criſis; but finding that this Cry would not do at this Time of Day; for, I believe, they had Sagacity enough to diſcern, from the happy Temper and good Underſtanding of the People, where their Confidence was placed; they have betook themſelves for Refuge to another Stratagem, and think to bury the Memory of all their paſt *Licentiouſneſs* and *Falſhood*, in an idle Outcry about the *Bank Contract*.

BUT let them not think that they will ſucceed in this Device better than in any of their former; or, that they will finiſh the Affair with any Body's Applauſe but their own.

IT is pleaſant enough to ſee how Mr. *D'Anvers* ſwaggers, and puffs, and bounces in his laſt Paper, and only becauſe the *Gentleman* whom he has engaged, has been ſo civil as to hear his Tale hitherto, without interrupting him. Let me here give him a Piece of good Advice, *not to hollow before he is out of the Wood*; for, if Mr. *D'Anvers* thinks that his *Libel* againſt Sir *R—t W — le* and the *Bank* of *England*, will go unanſwered, I ſanſy he will be ſorely undeceived.

MR. *D'Anvers* is certainly miſtaken too, if he imagines the World will be concluded in this Affair, by the Evidence of *one*, of whom he is himſelf aſhamed; but to comfort Mr. *D'Anvers* againſt the Mortification that he is likely to receive in this Affair, I muſt own that he has ſhewn himſelf to be, in his *laſt Paper*, the moſt *ſurpriſing Writer* in the World, as well as the moſt inſtructive. What a new Scene of Intelligence has he opened! What a prodigious, full, and ſatisfactory Account has he given us of the *Bank Contract*, and the Meetings about it! And how happily is it introduced! In what a maſterly Manner! 'That nothing, *ſays Mr.* 'D'Anvers, ſpeaking to an *honourable Perſon*, may be 'wanting to immortalize your Name among the boldeſt 'Aſſertors, as well as to ſatisfy the Publick, I will 'now give them *an Account* of what *really paſſed* at '*theſe Meetings*.'

AFTER this Parade in a little more than *twenty Lines*, he pretends to give us an Account of what paſſed at *theſe Meetings*, *one* of which, he ſays, was a Conference from *Nine at Night* till *Three in the Morning*.

IT is true, Mr. *D'Anvers* calls this a *ſhort State* of the Fact; and ſuch it muſt be acknowledged. It is indeed a very ſhort State of the Fact, without *ſo much* as *one Word* of the Conference about the *Bank Contract* in it.

EITHER Mr. *D'Anvers* conceals the Knowledge of this Conference from the Publick, for what Reaſons he beſt knows, or elſe he is not acquainted with what paſſed at it. If he is ignorant of what was ſaid at this Conference, let me remind him that it would be more to his Honour to leave the Diſcuſſion of this Point to thoſe who underſtand it, and who are acquainted with the Reaſons that induced the Agreement.

AND if no Body can inform him in his Affair but his Friend Mr. *A— bie*, and he thinks him too ſcandalous even to be talked with about it by *Caleb D'Anvers*, let him be ſilent.

BRITANNUS.

The following Advices came by a Mail Yeſterday from Holland.

Vienna, October 15.

THE Duke of Mecklemburg's private Secretary, M. de Heyl, who is charged with reviling the Emperor, as well as being the principal Author of the Troubles of that Dutchy, by diverting that Duke from ſubmitting to the Emperor's Mandates, is brought hither, and committed Priſoner for Life to the Caſtle of Newſtadt. There goes a Report that a Miniſter from the King of France, and another from the King of Spain, are actually here incog. treating of an Accommodation with this Court; but the Truth of it is very much doubted; tho' 'tis even pretended, that the Preliminaries are on the Point of being ſign'd, if they are not ſo already; but we ſhall ſoon be inform'd what Ground there is for this Rumour.

From the Count de Belleiſle's Camp at the Abbey of St. Maximin, October 16. The Camp we have now form'd is a very advantagious one; for we have Triers a quarter of a League behind us, the Moſelle on the Left, inacceſſible Mountains on the Right, and before us a Tract of half a League in Length, cover'd by the Brook of Rouveren, and by good Intrenchments provided with Artillery. Yeſterday the Count was reinforced by 9 Battalions, which were expected indeed the Day before, but the Courier that carried them Orders to haſten their March, fell into the Hands of the Enemy's Huſſars; nevertheleſs thoſe Troops made ſuch Diſpatch, that they march'd 27 Leagues in eight Days. On the other hand, we have taken one of the Enemy's Couriers, and have caught and hang'd up a Spy, who has inform'd of ſeveral others.

From the Upper Rhine, October 22. The Army of the Empire is now ſeparated, and all the Troops are marching into Winter Quarters, except thoſe that are appointed to guard the Banks of the Rhine. We have Advice, that on the 18th Inſtant, there was a very ſmart Action at Clauſſen upon the Moſelle, where the French were attacked by a Detachment of Imperial Troops, who after a Diſcharge of ſmall Arms on both Sides, ſcrew'd on their Bayonets to their Muskets, and fell upon the French with ſo much Bravery, that they forced them to quit that Poſt, in which if they had ſtay'd but a little while longer, they would have been ſurrounded by 8000 Men that came to the Aſſiſtance of the Imperialiſts. The Marſhal de Coigny who was marching along the Moſelle with a great Detachment, is returned to Munnerheim, and has ſent Part of his Troops behind the Lines of Spirebach.

Coblentz, October. 24. The whole of Count Seckendorf's Army paſſed the Moſelle on the 20th, and advanced next Day to the Rivulet of Eſch (on the Heath of Erzerade) which ſeparates them from the Army of France. Upon this Heath a French Detachment was beat on the 18th, by a Detachment of Imperial Huſſars. The Count has been reinforced ſince by ſome thouſand Men from Luxemburg, who, at the ſame time, brought him a Stock of Proviſions, and To-morrow 11 Battalions more that are marching to join him, are expected here. The Count de Belleiſle has alſo been reinforced by ſome Troops from the Rhine.

Heidelberg, October. 22. The Elector Palatine has cauſed two Pruſſian Officers to be arreſted at Manheim, upon Advice that a very tall Swiſs of his Electoral Highneſs's Guards was carried off by the Pruſſians, two Leagues from that City. 'Tis reported that Count Seckendorf deſigns to diſlodge the French from Triers at all Events.

Frankfort, October. 23. Yeſterday and the Day before 7000 Men paſſed thro' Mentz, in which Number were 1800 Bavarians, who are going towards the Moſelle, to reinforce the Army under General Seckendorf, which, we are informed, is advanced within Muſket-ſhot of the Enemy's

Enemy's Army under the Count de Belleiſle, at the Abbey of St. Maximin. The Marſhal de Coigny is returned to Keyſerſlautern; and the Imperialiſts have put a Gariſon in Worms.

Rome, Octob. 8. Cardinal Coſcia having complied with the Conditions required of him by the Pope, in order to have his Leave for going to the Baths of St. Caſciano in Tuſcany, left the Caſtle of St. Angelo laſt Wedneſday, and ſet out for thoſe Baths with a Couple of Chaiſes, which were preſented him by the Prince de Caſerta. But before the Cardinal had his Liberty, he was obliged to leave 30,000 Crowns as a Pledge for the Honour of his Engagement to return to ſome Convent in this City, of his own Choice, there to perform all the neceſſary Pennances for his being relieved from the Eccleſiaſtical Cenſures. He was alſo obliged to give a Certificate under the Hands of ſeveral Phyſicians, atteſting that the Uſe of thoſe Baths was abſolutely neceſſary for the Recovery of his Health. His Brother the Biſhop of Targa, who has likewiſe obtained his Freedom, went Yeſterday from the Caſtle of St. Angelo, to St. Francis de Paulo in Tuſcany, to which Place he is baniſhed. A private Congregation has been held lately at the Secretary of State's Office, at which the Pope's Treaſurers General, and Auditors aſſiſted, to examine the Accounts given in of the Expences occaſioned by the March of the Spaniſh Forces thro' the Eccleſiaſtical State, which the Court of Spain has promiſed to reimburſe.

The Count de Harrach has preſented his Credentials to the Pope, and is confirmed in his Function of Miniſter from the Emperor at this Court, in the Room of the Cardinal Cienfuegos, who is recalled by an Expreſs from Vienna.

The Pope has thought fit to erect the Biſhoprick of Ferrara into an Archbiſhoprick, for preventing any Diſpute betwixt the ſaid Dioceſe and the Archbiſhoprick of Ravenna about Juriſdiction. But the Vicar General of Ravenna having, inſtead of conforming to his Holineſs's Intention, cauſed a Prieſt of the Dioceſe of Ferrara (which he ſtill pretends to be under his Juriſdiction) to be impriſoned, the Vicar General of Ferrara has thereupon excommunicated the Vicar General of Ravenna; upon which the Pope has ſummoned both the Vicars General to appear before him, to give an Account of their Behaviour.

Leyborn, Octob. 8. They write from Corſica, that the Malecontents of that Iſland had agreed on a Suſpenſion of Arms with the Troops of the Republick of Genoa, for the whole Month of November, in order to treat of an Accommodation; but that they broke it in a few Days after it was concluded, and continued to commit great Diſorders in the Iſland.

Bozzolo, Octob. 12. It occaſions various Speculations to obſerve, that the Generals of the Allies have, for ſome Days paſt, ſuffered Proviſions of divers Sorts to be carried into Mantua, and particularly Fewel, of which the Place was quite deſtitute. Yeſterday we heard that 15,000 Imperialiſts were filing off towards the Valteline, with Deſign, as ſuppoſed, to penetrate that Way into the Milaneſe; upon which News the King of Sardinia's Troops are ordered to be ready for a March, to obſerve them. We heard at the ſame time, that the Imperialiſts having received a conſiderable Reinforcement, were marching to the Vicentine; and that thereupon thoſe of France and Spain, to the Number of 30,000 Men, were marching to meet them.

Modena, Octob. 12. The Duke of this Country, who continues at Bologna, has ſent an Expreſs to the Court of France, to renew his former Inſtances for taking off the Sequeſtration to which all his Revenues were ſubjected three Years ago, upon Marſhal Villars's Diſcovery of ſome Correſpondence which his Highneſs maintained with the Court of Vienna, and his clandeſtinely furniſhing the Imperialiſts with Proviſions and Forage. We have Advice that the King of Sardinia is gone from the Army to Turin.

Naples, Octob. 4. The Prince de la Torella Caracciioli, whom the King has appointed his Ambaſſador to the Court of France, propoſes to appear there with a Splendor which will eclipſe the Magnificence of all his Predeceſſors. The Gentleman whom the King has appointed for Secretary of this Embaſſy, is Seignior Matthew Ægyptiani, a Perſon famous throughout this Kingdom, for his uncommon Learning and fine natural Accompliſhments. His Salary is ſettled at 5000 Ducats a Year, beſides a Penſion of 100 Piſtoles, which he is to have from the Ambaſſador.

LONDON.

By ſome Turkey Ships there's Advice, that the Plague which has made great Havock in the Iſle of Cyprus and at Smyrna, is intirely abated at the latter.

The Members of the Iriſh Parliament deceaſed, in whoſe room new Writs are iſſued for Elections, are Sir Robert Newcomen, Bart. for the County of Longford; Brigadier Edward Jones, and Henry Hatton, Eſq; for the Borough of Wexford; John Staunton, Eſq; for Galway; Guſtavus Hamilton, Eſq; for the County of Donegal; Jonas Morris, Eſq; for Cork; William Sprigge, Eſq; for Bannagher; Kinſmil Pennefather, Eſq; for Tipperary; Richard Warren, Eſq; for Kildare; James May, Eſq; for the County of Waterford; Nicholas Mahon, Eſq; for the County of Roſcommon; James Coghill, Eſq; for Newcaſtle; James Whitſhed, Eſq; for Wicklow; John Wade, Eſq; for Trim. And

Another Writ is ordered for Ardſert, in the room of the Hon. Henry Roſe, Eſq; called up to the Houſe of Lords, as one of the Juſtices of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench.

The Rev. Mr. Dean Sterry is appointed to preach before the Houſe of Commons at St. Andrew's in Dublin on the 23d Inſtant, being the Anniverſary Thankſgiving Day for the Deliverance from the horrid Rebellion which broke out in that Kingdom on the 23d of October 1641.

On the Day of the Meeting of the Parliament, the following Lords took their Seats in the Upper Houſe, viz. the Earl of Thomond, the Lord Viſcount Montgarret (who is the firſt Lord of that Noble Family that ever ſate in the Houſe of Peers, and the firſt Proteſtant of that Family) Dr. Rundel Biſhop of Derry, and the Baron of Santry.

Edward Croſton, Eſq; puts up for Knight of the Shire for the County of Roſcommon. And

Joſeph Aſh, Eſq; of Aſhfield, ſtands Candidate for the Borough of Trim, in the room of John Wade, Eſq; above-mentioned; who died immenſely Rich, and that his Will contains 16 Skins of Parchment, beſides the Codicil. He went to Reſt on the 8th at Night, ſeemingly in good Health, and next Morning was found dead in his Bed. He was decently interred at St. Andrew's Church the following Saturday.

The Hon. James Butler, Eſq; Adjutant General, and Brother to the Lord Viſcount Lanesborough, is elected Member for Newcaſtle in the County of Dublin.

Laſt Sunday Sevennight died in Earl ſtreet, Dublin, David Williams 108 Years old, who was a Grenadier in Oliver Cromwell's Army, and alſo in the Service of King William III. of Glorious Memory. He was reckon'd one of the talleſt Men in the Kingdom, being 7 Foot high.

Saturday Se'nnight being the Anniverſary of his preſent Majeſty's Coronation, the ſame was obſerved at Dublin with all the uſual Solemnity. His Grace the Duke of Dorſet, attended by a great Number of the Nobility and Gentry, guarded by a Party of Horſe, went down the Strand, and returned to the Caſtle to Dinner. The great Guns at the Barracks were thrice diſcharged, and anſwered by as many Vollies from the Infantry drawn out upon that Occaſion; and the Day ended with all publick Demonſtrations of Joy, ſuch as Bonfires, Illuminations, &c.

Both Houſes of the Parliament of Ireland adjourned on the 10th; the Commons to the 16th Inſtant, and the Lords to the 23d.

His Majeſty's Coronation Day was obſerved at Edinburgh, by the Right Honourable the Magiſtrates of that City, with all the uſual Teſtimonies of Joy; as alſo by the Gariſon of the Caſtle, by the Welſh Fuſiliers in the Abbey-court, and by Brigadier General Moyle, at his Lodgings on the Abbey-hill. The Bells were alſo rung, and the great Guns fired from the Caſtle, with other publick Demonſtrations of Joy.

The Letters from Edinburgh bring an Account of the Death of —— Young of Killicanty, Eſq; formerly Treaſurer of Herriot's Hoſpital, and of the Honourable John Lundin of Lundin, Eſq; a Batchelor, who is ſucceeded in his Eſtate by James Lundin, Eſq; his Half-brother. They alſo mention the Arrival of my Lord Salton at Edinburgh, from his Seat in the North.

The Honourable James Glen of Longcroft, Eſq; is continued Provoſt of Lithgow for the Year enſuing; and Meſſieurs John Buckney, John Bell, Allan Wauch, and Alexander Maſterton, are alſo continued Bailies, and William Gilles Dean of Guild, and Thomas Leſly Treaſurer, all Gentlemen well affected to his Majeſty's Perſon and Government.

Laſt Week John Garway, Eſq; was choſen Mayor of Worceſter, and Mr. William Stevens Sheriff, for the Year enſuing; and next Day the Reverend Mr. Meadowcourt, and the Reverend Mr. Wilſon, were inſtalled Prebendaries of that Cathedral.

Laſt Saturday Morning died at his Brother's Seat at Rycote in Oxfordſhire, the Honourable James Bartie, Eſq; next Brother to the Right Honourable Montagu Venables Bertie, Earl of Abingdon, and Knight of the Shire in ſeveral late Parliaments, for the County of Middleſex. He was born the 13th of March 167[illegible], ſo that he was far advanced in the 66th Year of his Age. On the 5th of January 1691-2 he married Elizabeth Daughter of George Lord Willoughby of Parham, and Siſter and Heir to John her Brother; by whom he had 14 Children, of whom 6 are now living, viz. Willoughby, Edward, William, Harry, and John, and a Daughter, Bridget, married to Robert Coytmor of Coytmor in the County of Caernarvan, Eſq; whom ſhe ſurvived, and has Iſſue now living one Son, James, and two Daughters, Mary and Bridget. Elizabeth, the Wife of the deceaſed Mr. Bertie, was born April 29th 1673, died in Childbed September 26th 17[illegible], and was buried at Stanwell in this County.

Yeſterday Bank Stock was 142 1-4th to 1 half. India 158 1-4th. South Sea 87 5-8ths. Old Annuities 109 5-8ths, for the Opening. New ditto 108 5-8ths. Three per Cent. 96 1-4th. Emperor's Loan not done. Royal-Aſſurance 99 1-4th. London-Aſſurance 12 3-4ths to 7-8ths for the Opening. York Building 2. African 15 1 half. India Bonds 51. 3s. to 4 Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 3l. 3s. Premium. South Sea Bonds 3l. 9s. to 10s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 4l. 5s. Prem. Salt Tallies 3l. 10s. Prem. Engliſh Copper 2l. 2s. Welſh ditto, Books ſhut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, Par. Million Bank 106 1-half.

On Saturday next will be Publiſhed,

Number LVIII. of

SIR *WALTER RALEGH's* HISTORY of the WORLD.

Printed for Meſſieurs Knapton, Midwinter, Bettesworth and Hitch, Tonſon, Sprint, Robinſon, Motte, Walthoe, Clarke, Longman, Ward, Wotton, Birt, Lintot, and Whitridge; and ſold by H. Whitridge at the Royal-Exchange.

Of whom the former Numbers may be had.

The Delay of this WORK, occaſioned by ſuch numerous Communications of new and valuable Materials as have augmented the LIFE of its renowned AUTHOR beyond Expectation, being now entirely over; and what has appeared thereof having given Satisfaction to the moſt conſiderable Part of our Subſcribers; 'tis not doubted but the reſt of them will be equally pleaſed, ſince we can now aſſure them, that there are very few Sheets remaining to be printed; and that the whole will be delivered regularly without any further Interruption.

A curious PRINT of the Author, engraven by Mr. Vertue from an original Painting, may now be ſeen at the Publiſher's, which, together with the Maps, will be delivered gratis to the Subſcribers on the Publication of the laſt Number.

This Day is Publiſhed,

(Price Two - Pence)

In the HYP-DOCTOR,

AN humorous Contemplation on New-MARKET RACES. In a Letter to a Gentleman of the JOCKEY-CLUB.

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Apothecary, and Licenſed Practitioner in Phyſick.

THE Author and Inventor of the famous Specifick Oils for the GOUT, by which Thouſands have been cured in a moſt ſurpriſing Manner, of the moſt ſevere and tormenting Fits imaginable, in this Kingdom, as in Ireland, as is atteſted under the Hand-writing of Numbers of Perſons of Diſtinction from both Nations, hath this Specifick Remedy ſold at London, and by the Perſons living in the different Towns, as formerly advertiſed in this Paper, and by Wholeſale by no other Perſon but the Doctor himſelf of Stamford aforeſaid, and his Agent, Mr. Alexander Cruden, Bookſeller to HER MAJESTY, under the Piazza of the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, London. To whom all Perſons who are deſirous to retail the ſaid Oils, may apply, and they ſhall meet Encouragement, and a reaſonable Allowance for their Trouble.

N B. THE DOCTOR intending to leave off his Buſineſs of an Apothecary, which he has carried on with much Reputation above 35 Years, is to diſpoſe of all his Medicines, Galenical and Chymical, and Drugs, all which are choice and good; together with all the Materials, as Mortars, Stills, &c. belonging to his Diſpenſary. Enquire of the Doctor, at his Houſe near All-Saints Church in Stamford aforeſaid, where the Things mentioned may be ſeen neatly fitted up, and will be ſold at a reaſonable Rate.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the *Globe* in *Pater-noſter-Row.*